

JOHN ADAMS, reasoning this way: If there is a government in the world based on the intelligence and virtue of the people, it is a republic. No government can be better than one which trusts to the virtue and intelligence of the people. A republic, therefore, is the best government in the world.

We went to the show at Moberly, Wednesday, and saw a few people there who looked like they had not had enough to eat for two weeks. It's strange, some people can't pay their debts, can't even subscribe for their country paper, but just let a circus come along, and the price of admission is ready.

The Glasgow Journal claims that the 11th has the largest Democratic majority of any Missouri congressional district. You didn't read the editorial article that you took the item from George, or you would have seen that the 4th district has a larger majority than the 11th. Be sure you are right and go ahead.

The county court of Buchanan county has determined to refuse obedience to the mandate of the United States district court commanding the payment of judgments recently entered in that court against the county on bonds issued to the St. Joseph & St. Louis railroad company. What the result will be is only matter of conjecture.

The Knights of Allegheny Commandery No. 33, of Pennsylvania, left New York for Liverpool Wednesday, en route for the Paris exposition. A number of their brother knights of New York City and its suburbs saw them off. Their departure was the scene of a grand ovation, and all kinds of mutual good wishes were expressed.

The announcement of H. C. Minter as a candidate for probate judge, not coming to hand in time for last week's issue, appears in our columns this week. Mr. Minter is a lawyer of fine legal attainments, and excellent business qualifications, thoroughly honest in his convictions, and if chosen for the position will make the people a good officer.

The exportation of live stock to Europe is rapidly and steadily increasing. The "France," which sailed from New York last Saturday, had to give up part of the space usually allotted to passengers, to make room for 500 Texas bullocks. Last week 1,200 head were shipped to Liverpool from Boston, the freight costing from \$25 to \$30 per head.

If the Democracy and greenbacks are wise there will be a solid phalanx in the next congress of men pledged to carry out the greenback doctrine, a policy that will unlock the closed workshop, embrace the congested channels of trade and give employment to a million brawny arms who demand work so that they can furnish food for themselves and families.

It is stated that Gen. Howard will remain with his column and "follow right after the money, whichever way he may go." That is the way with Gen. Howard. He is the most infuriated pursuer that ever struck the trail of a redskin. What he would do if he should come up with the savages heaven only knows. The consequences might be fearful. Some think he would absolutely eat an Indian without salt.—Times.

If the people desire the blessings of good government, they must promptly, and faithfully discharge their part of the work necessary to be done in order to secure such blessings. They must select honest and able representatives, and then not only demand, but require them to be faithful in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to them. In this way alone can the ancient power and purity of our government be restored.

A NATIONAL narrow gauge railroad convention has been called in Cincinnati, July 17, next. The questions to be considered embrace the construction relative to the construction and operation of narrow gauge lines and comparison with the standard gauge in economy and practical efficiency. The executive committee invite the attendance of all officers of narrow gauge roads built or projected—car builders, manufacturers of rails, locomotive builders and dealers in supplies, that a thorough investigation may be secured.

The citizens of Boone county are talking about a free fight this fall. It seems to us a very bad move for several reasons other than the demoralizing effect it will have on the party. But Col. Stetzer thinks differently. He says: "We have always been a convention man and a supporter of the regular ticket, without scratching, but for once are willing, in this 'off year' in politics, to try the experiment of slipping the bridles off, tapping the drum, and letting the horses take the track, and the devil take the hindmost."

The Democratic convention held here on Tuesday last was a very large meeting. The chief interest of the convention concentrated finally in the contest for congressional honors. The delegates to the state congressional and senatorial conventions were selected, and the question of nominating candidates to fill the primary election office was referred to the various county offices to be held on the 10th day of August next. Elsewhere in this paper we publish the proceedings of the convention in full, as far as we have been able to get them.

GEN. JOHN B. HENDERSON, in his speech in the United States court, Monday last, made it appear that there would be another revolution in this country, if the defaulting counties refused to pay their bonds and interest. Ex-Gov. Reynolds intimated that he had had enough of war, and didn't want any more of it. The speech of Gen. Henderson, as reported, was a pointed menace to the state courts and state authorities that the United States, in such cases, should be acknowledged and obeyed, or obedience would be enforced by the strong arm of the general government. In plain terms, he would have everybody understand that the United States authorities did not intend to stand much foolhardiness on the bond question, but the judgments of its courts would be executed at all hazards.—Tribune.

THE MEXICAN DOLLAR. From our exchanges we see that complaint is being made in various sections of our state against a common swindle which is being perpetrated by the banks in regard to the circulation of the Mexican silver dollar.

In many communities of the state, large amounts of this money have been brought into circulation by the local banks, and in every instance the banks have passed this money over their counters at par, and some of them, after having paid the money out at par value, refuse to receive the same back on any better terms than a shaves of discount of 10 per cent.

The St. Louis Times, in an editorial, reviewing this subject, says: "It is not to be supposed that any respectable bank would be guilty of passing out at par a coin it shaved at 10 per cent. in receiving. It would require a very mean kind of broker to do this. The reason why Mexican dollars are not received at par in general merchandise transactions is owing to the war. Wall-street money-jobs have been making against silver money generally ever since the question of remonetizing our own silver dollar was first agitated. They are determined, if possible, to discredit it as a part of our currency. The value of the Mexican dollar as fixed by the government, January 1, 1875, was 90.8 cents. It is received by the government at that rate. There is no reason, therefore, why the Mexican dollar should not pass in ordinary business the same as our dollar of 41 2/3 grains. Its bullion value is greater, and the two mill depreciation by the government is inappreciable in small transactions."

The extent of the wrong perpetrated upon the laboring class through the means above indicated has already reached a point when it can no longer be overlooked. The employer who goes to the bank for money to pay those he has in his employ is furnished by the bank with Mexican dollars, at par. The laborer is paid in Mexican dollars, at par, for his services, when he presents the same money to the merchant in payment for the necessities of life, he is told that although the bullion value of the Mexican dollar is greater than that of our American silver dollar, yet inasmuch as the former is not made a legal tender it must be discounted 10 per cent. The laborer must stand the shave or go home to his hungry family without meat and bread.

Mr. Webster has defined robbery to be the taking of money or goods from the person of another, in his presence, against his will, by force, or by putting him in fear. The laborer must work for just whatever he can get or go unemployed. And after having earned his pay by the sweat of his brow, must stand witness a portion of that taken away from him, in his presence, against his will, without the slightest shadow of an excuse or justification, and he must submit for fear of being deprived of the chance even to labor for the means to support those dependent upon him. Common sense, common justice, and common honesty should readily convince all honorable business men that such a course of unjust dealing can never be forced upon any community very long without serious injury.

WHILE our national debt was already absolutely appalling in its magnitude, and almost beyond the nation's resources to defray it, it was increased hundreds of millions of dollars by a single act of congress, providing that obligations of the government previously payable in the paper money of the country, not equal in value to coin, should, without any new consideration be payable in coin. And that very soon after, another law was passed, apparently with no motive but to impose a heavier burden upon the debtor to the effect that payment must be made in gold or silver only. From this cause it is that for a series of years the circulating medium of the country—that delicate regulator of values and life-blood of business and prosperity, the soundness of which depends essentially upon the uniformity of its volume—has been virtually in the hands of speculators and jobbers who controlled legislation and controlled the treasury, who made money plenty and made it scarce as they pleased, who inflated the currency till prices went up to a high figure, and then contracted it till money enough was not left in circulation to pay debts or conduct business, till nearly all business was crushed, and the most honest and prudent dealer was ruined along with the most reckless, and the laboring classes were thrown out of employment and a question of bread raised in a country in which the richness of the land and the providence of God would seem to have made it impossible. It was in this condition of things that congress passed another act known as the resumption act, making all debts, public and private, of greater amount than five dollars, payable in gold and silver on January 1, 1879, there not being then or since the whole country gold enough to pay the one-hundredth part of its general indebtedness. And it would be impossible to believe, if the fact was not unquestioned, that after the most solemn promises made over and over again by the party in power to prepare the country for resumption, and as many assurances that steps were being taken for that purpose, nothing whatever has been done in that direction; but the whole subject of finance has been allowed to drift into the vortex of general bankruptcy, which is now inevitable from the operation of the resumption act, if not repealed.—Glover.

GLOVER and Williams are having a warm time in the 12th district. Glover made an uncalculated and ungenerous attack on Col. Williams through the Lancaster Excelsior, fully vindicating himself. In connection with his communication Col. Glover published a letter written to him by the notorious political bummer and trickster, John T. Clements, in which the author charges Col. Williams with many things that every sensible man, who knows anything about the matter, knows are false. It seems that Glover ought to have known the simple fact of his connection with the famous character, Clements, would "cook his goose" in the 12th district. Although we consider Col. Williams an unwise and unsuccessful politician, we know him to be a thoroughly gentleman, an able man, scrupulously honest, and anyone is simply unjust to himself who attempts to question his character.

HON. S. T. GLOVER, speaking of the want of interest on the part of the people in the offices of the government, says: "In the early days of the republic the people required their representatives to be honest, and they were honest. In these latter days the people permit them to be corrupt and treacherous, and they graciously accept the privilege. Once the people were careful in the selection of their representatives, and then we had good government. Of late they pay little or no attention to the matter, and the consequences are upon us. Our laws are not, and have not been what they should be, because for many years past we have not enjoyed the benefits of a true and genuine representative government, our representatives having looked to their own interest and betrayed their constituents. But, gentlemen, these representatives would never have had the power to do so except that the people took no pains to select proper representatives. 'The republic,' in the perfect idea of its conception, is 'an empire of laws,' laws rightly made; laws faithfully executed."

MONDAY MORNING the chemicals in the Holden ice machine, at the Hannibal Meat company's building, exploded, and immediately the entire building occupied by the ice machine was in flames and soon burned to the ground. The main building narrowly escaped. Four persons were severely and some of them fatally burned by the explosion. The engineer, Alex. Walker, was severely burned about the head, face and arms. Wm. Usher, fireman, was terribly burned about the face, breast and abdomen, and will probably die. Harry Gould, an employee, was severely burned in the face and upper extremities. A colored boy was also considerably damaged. The ice machine, valued at about \$15,000, belonged to Philadelphia parties, who had placed it at Hannibal on trial with the understanding that the company would buy it if it performed as represented. The loss to the company is small.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. The life and beauty and power of representative government depend upon the purity, intelligence and faithfulness of the representation. It is in vain that the people elect legislators and send them to the capitol of the states or the capitol of the nation to speak their voice and represent their interests if these legislators refuse or fail to perform their duties. When the representative of the people, from any motive whatever, fails to do so, he is not their representative; and so far as the constituents are concerned they must be considered as blotted out of the category of our institutions. And so far as the representative is concerned nothing less can be said of him than that he is the betrayer of the most sacred of human trusts—an oppressor and a tyrant.—Glover.

JUDGE L. D. BRUMMALL, of Salisbury township, is announced in this paper as a candidate for the office of judge of the county court for the eastern district of the county. Mr. Brummall was elected to the position once before, and of course is well known to the people of the county. He is a man of mature age and sound judgment, and having been a citizen of this county for more than twenty-five years, will certainly understand the wants of the people of the eastern district of the county, and it seems that the people of that section so regard it, as they have no one thus far to oppose him.

The announcement of Mr. T. J. L. Hutchison, of Yellow Creek township, appears in this week's paper, as a candidate for the office of county assessor. Mr. Hutchison is a gentleman long and favorably known to the people of Charleston county. He is a farmer, a man of unflinching integrity, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and we have no doubt, if elected to the position, will make the people a faithful and diligent officer.

PURSUANT to previous call the Democracy of Charleston county met in convention at Keytesville, July 2, 1878, when the following proceedings were had, to-wit: The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. L. Gains, the chairman of the Democratic central committee, who, in a brief and appropriate manner, stated the object of the meeting, and before leaving the stand returned his thanks to the Democracy of the county, and to the other members of the central committee who were present. The chairman of the county, Mr. J. L. Stacey, was chosen chairman of the convention, and John A. Lee and H. L. Gains were selected as secretaries.

On motion, a resolution on credentials was appointed, which reported the list and number of delegates present entitled to a seat in the convention, which report was received and adopted. The convention then proceeded to appoint delegates to the state convention, balloting by townships, resulting in the selection of Charles Hammond, Jno. A. Lee, J. C. Wallace, Chas. Shannon, E. M. Williams, and J. B. Hyde. A resolution was offered instructing the delegation to cast the vote of the county for Judge Norton, for supreme judge, but on motion of J. C. Wallace, was laid on the table.

A motion prevailed requesting Messrs. Crawley and Muser, of this county, candidates for congress, to state what agreement, if any, they had arrived at in regard to presenting a candidate to the congressional convention from Charleston county, in response to which both gentlemen stated that they had agreed to submit their claims to a vote of the people in a primary election, and the one receiving the largest vote should be declared the choice of the county and receive the undivided support of the entire delegation. A motion to suspend the rules and defer the selection of congressional delegates until after the primary election was read and lost. The appointment of delegates to attend the congressional nominating convention, to meet in Chillicothe, August 21, was next taken up, the vote being taken as above. The following gentlemen were selected: T. A. W. Wilson, G. W. Williams, M. L. Walton, W. J. Parks, T. J. Martin, Jno. Knappenberg, J. C. Wallace, T. P. Wilkinson, R. H. Hodge, J. W. Craig, B. F. Wood, E. W. Fries, and H. H. Davis. The delegates were instructed to cast the entire vote of the county for a Charleston county man.

At this juncture the committee elect retired to a private room for the purpose of organizing, and determining the time and manner of holding the primary, the proceedings of which will be found elsewhere. On motion, Messrs. I. H. Kinley, J. S. Wallace, L. M. Applegate, W. S. West, and James W. Muser, were appointed a committee on resolutions, which committee reported the following: The Democracy of Charleston county, in convention assembled, hereby announce that we are in favor of the following platform of principles: First—That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and the adoption of an immediate and unconditional repeal of the present national banking system, and in lieu of all national bank notes retired there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes with full legal tender quality in payment of all debts both public and private.

Second—That we are opposed to any form of class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the general government, either in lands, bonds, money, or the pledge of the public credit, and to this end we are in favor of such legislation by congress as will place in the hands of individuals in common with other property. Third—That the bonds originally issued, payable in lawful currency, shall be forthwith paid in lawful currency, known as greenbacks—notwithstanding any subsequent legislation by congress declaring said bonds payable in coin, and, if necessary, the government forthwith issue a sufficient amount of said greenbacks for the aforesaid purpose.

Fourth—That we are in favor of the repeal of the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to refund the principal of bonds provided by the act of July 14, 1870, which by provision is made for the conversion of a class of bonds originally made payable in the lawful currency of the United States into a new and different class of bonds made payable in coin."

Fifth—We further demand the strictest economy in all public expenditures; that there shall be a suitable reduction in the number of public officers, and the salaries of all public officers shall be reduced to a degree suitable to the stringency of the times.

Sixth—That the Democratic party is the friend of the common school system, and will in every legitimate way labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the funds thereof to the upbuilding or advancement of any other class of public officers, and the same was expressly established and created.

Seventh—That all officers shall be held to a strict accountability, and while bonds of fidelity are required, that all frauds, whether in high or low places, shall be exposed and punished to the fullest extent of the law.

The resolutions were enthusiastically received, and the convention adjourned. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, that the thanks of the Democracy of Charleston county are hereby tendered to the chairman and his associates of the central committee for the faithful and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duty.

There being no further business to transact the convention was regularly adjourned sine die. Jno. M. Davis, Chairman. Jno. A. Lee, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Democratic county central committee, held at Keytesville, July 2, 1878, the following proceedings were had: On motion, J. L. Stacey, of Keytesville township, was elected chairman, and T. A. Martin, M. D., secretary.

MEMBERS ELECT. POST-OFFICE. Lewis F. Ray, Westville. J. B. Hyde, Keytesville. T. P. Wilkinson, Rothville. W. O. Phillips, Westville. Jas. Guire, Forest Green. Chas. Shannon, Cunningsham. J. L. Stacey, Keytesville. E. Green, Mendon. E. B. Welch, Musclev Fork. Dan Richardson, Keytesville. T. H. Walton, Salisbury. Jno. M. Duncan, Mendon. M. Marsh, Triplett. T. A. Martin, Dalton. Wm. Teyman, Thomasville. Randolph Co. On motion, an executive committee was appointed by the chairman, composed of the following members: T. A. Martin, E. Bowman, Thos. H. Walton, J. L. Stacey and J. M. Marsh.

On motion, it was resolved that all Democrats are entitled to vote at the coming primary election, and that the qualifications shall be determined by the judges of the election, on motion, it was decided to hold the primary election August 10, 1878. T. A. Martin, J. L. Stacey, Secretary, Chairman.

R. W. GOLDSBY, Attorney at Law, KEYTESVILLE, MO. Will do a general legal business. Will practice in all courts in this and adjoining counties; also in Supreme Court of the State. Special and prompt attention will be given to making abstracts of title, property certificates. Also the collection of all classes of claims and accounts, and to payment of taxes. Office over Wilson's Furniture Store. 713m12

A. MACKAY, Jr., Attorney at Law, Notary Public. Will practice in the Courts of Charleston and adjoining counties. Special attention to collection. 713m12

J. MILLER DEMOSS, Attorney at Law, KEYTESVILLE, MO. Will practice in the Courts of Charleston and adjoining counties. 713m12

SMITH & MULINS, Attorneys at Law, KEYTESVILLE, MO. Will practice in the Courts of Charleston and adjoining counties. Collection promptly attended to. Office up-stairs in front of COURTESY office. 713m12

J. W. QUISENBERRY, Attorney at Law, KEYTESVILLE, MO. Will practice in the Courts of Charleston and adjoining counties. Collection promptly attended to. Office up-stairs in front of COURTESY office. 713m12

CANDIDATES. Our terms for announcing candidates are, for state or congressional offices, \$10 per county office, \$5 per township office, \$5 per. Announcements will positively not be inserted unless paid for in advance. Communications, &c., in the interest of any one for county, must be paid for at the rate of ten cents a line (seven words to the line) before publication.

SENATOR 6TH DISTRICT. We are authorized to announce HENRY C. BROWN, of Keytesville, Charleston county, as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

REPRESENTATIVE. We are authorized to announce DAVID H. HAMMONS as a candidate for the office of Representative of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

COLLECTOR. We are authorized to announce GEO. B. OLDHAM, as a candidate for the office of Collector of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

SHERIFF AND COLLECTOR. We are authorized to announce THOMAS DOUGHERTY as a candidate for the office of Sheriff and Collector of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

COUNTY CLERK. We are authorized to announce F. T. DYASART as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

WE are authorized to announce J. J. GRINSTEAD as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

WE are authorized to announce HERBERT S. DAVIS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

WE are authorized to announce WALTER FORD as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

TREASURER. We are authorized to announce E. D. BERRY as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

WE are authorized to announce J. M. HAMILL as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN C. MILLER as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

CIRCUIT CLERK. We are authorized to announce H. H. MANN as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

ASSESSOR. We are authorized to announce T. J. HUTCHISON, of Yellow Creek township, as a candidate for the office of County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

WE are authorized to announce H. C. TINSLEY as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

PROBATE JUDGE. We are authorized to announce OSCAR F. SMITH as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

WE are authorized to announce HENRY C. BROWN, of Brunswick, as a candidate for Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention or primary election, if one be held.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE M. WILSON, of Salisbury, as a candidate for Probate Judge of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention or primary election.

PRESIDING JUSTICE. We are authorized to announce GEORGE M. WILSON as a candidate for Presiding Justice of the County Court of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention, or primary election.

COUNTY JUDGE. We are authorized to announce L. D. BRUMMALL as a candidate for the office of County Judge from the Eastern District, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention or primary election.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR. We are authorized to announce ELMOR BROADHEAD, of Salisbury, as a candidate for the office of Public Administrator of Charleston county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

CONSTABLE. We are authorized to announce GEORGE M. WILSON as a candidate for the office of Constable of Keytesville township, subject to the decision of the primary election.

WE are authorized to announce GEORGE M. WILSON as a candidate for the office of Constable of Keytesville township, subject to the decision of the Democratic party.

HUSTON & RUCKER, Attorneys at Law, KEYTESVILLE, MO. Will practice in all the Courts. Special and prompt attention given to collection and questions relating to the title to real estate.

Wm. H. Brown, Barker, Brookfield, Mo., and T. F. Wilkinson, Esq., Rothville, Mo. 713m12

# BARGAINS AT THE CASH AND BARTER STORE OF R. WHITE,

For people who want goods and have the cash to pay for them. DRESS GOODS, Including everything that makes a fancy dress, from calico, wash poplin or cotton suitings, worsted poplins, Alpacaes, &c., &c. BOOTS AND SHOES, For men, women and children, including ladies' kid or pebble, front and side lace or button shoes, Newport ties and slippers and the same styles for misses and children.

FANCY GOODS, Hamburg embroideries, white and colored, linen and lace sets, ruchings, bibs, fichues, scarfs, neck-ties and bows, laces, ribbons, fans, parasols, silks and cotton, lace curtains, corsets, &c. MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, Cottonades, Jeans and Cassimeres.

There is not a stock of goods in Charleston county composed so entirely of honest goods and clear of trash. Owing to circumstances which I cannot control, I am forced to abandon the long-credit business and adopt the cash system, giving to all the benefit of low prices on staples, and fancy dry-goods, with the plain understanding that I will sell you goods at 25 per cent. cheaper than any merchant can or will, that sells on twelve months or two years time; and will trade square and honest with every one. Please call and examine my stock and prices before buying elsewhere. Yours Respectfully, R. WHITE. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, namely: butter, eggs, chickens, tallow, wool, pelts, dry, and green hides. 713m12

# W. E. HILL, KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Has the Largest and Best assortment of DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, & C. LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Alpacaes, white and fancy Poplins and Percalae, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gents' White Vests, Hardware and Queensware. GROCERIES,

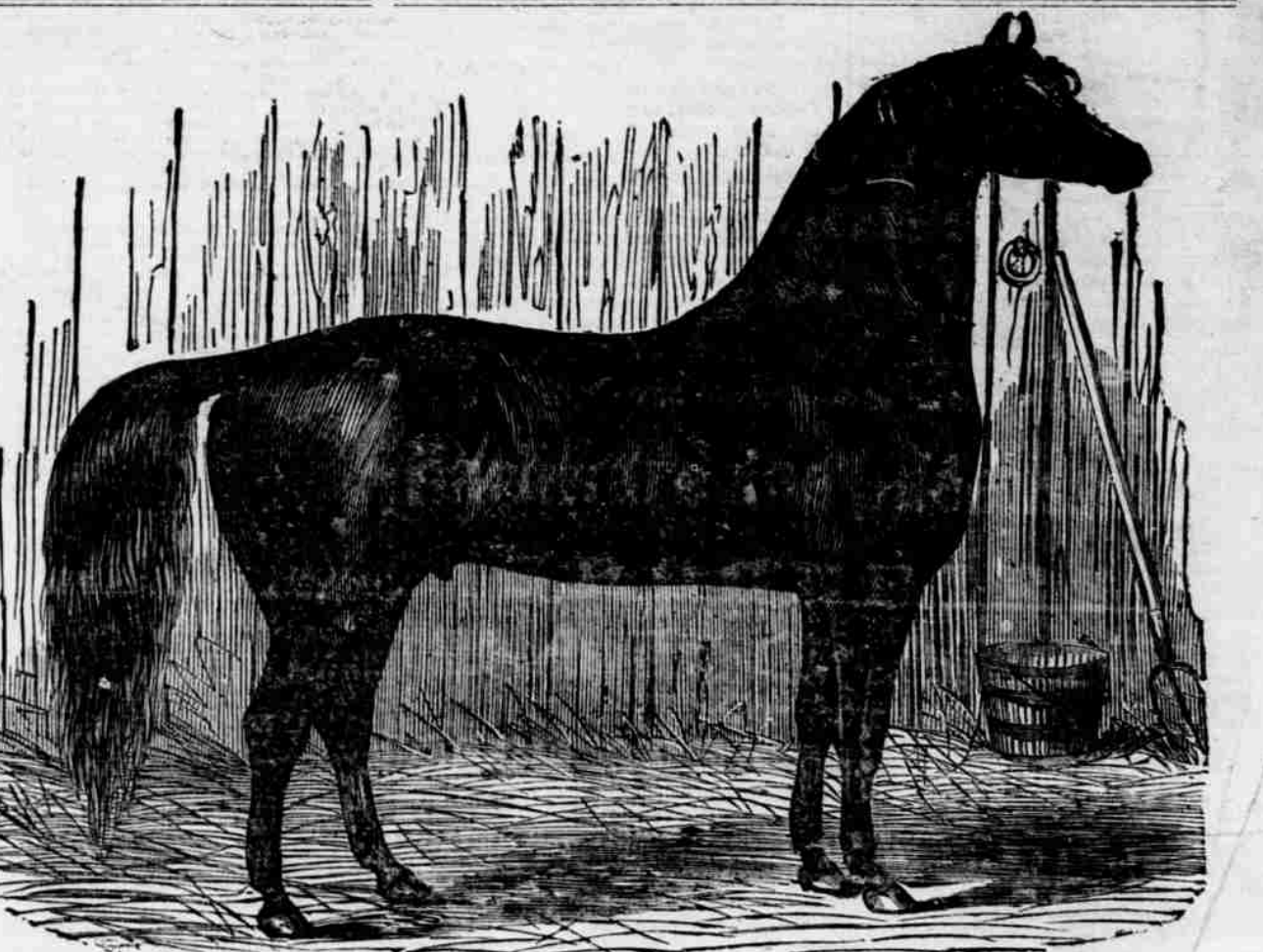
Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Soda, Salt, Soap, Canned Goods, Oysters, Spices, Peaches, Corn, &c., &c. All of which will be sold as cheap, for cash, as the goods can be had in North Missouri.

A Call Solicited, Wm. E. HILL. WHEELER & JARED, KEYTESVILLE, MO., Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of fresh, staple and fancy GROCERIES

Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Best Brands of Flour, Salt and Axle Grease, MACKEREL & SALT FISH, CANDIES, EVERY VARIETY OF CANNED GOODS, Hardware, Glassware, Stoneware, Queensware, Tinware, Wooden and Willowware, Table & Pocket Cutlery, COTTON BATTING & YARN, Fruit Jars at Bottom Prices, HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Persons desiring anything usually kept in a first-class family grocery store are requested to call and examine our stock and prices. We will not be undersold by any firm in North Missouri. Respectfully, 713m12 WHEELER & JARED.

Holcomb & Gordon, DEALERS IN LUMBER, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, & C., BUILDERS' HARDWARE KEYTESVILLE STATION, MO. Will sell as low as any firm in the county, for cash. 713m12



OISEAU, by Imported Sharpcatcher, and out of Fleetwood, by Mahomet. This Thoroughbred Stallion will remain at the Redburn stable, in Keytesville, Mo, until October 1st, 1878.